

the calamitous war which has long been raging in the valley of the Rio de la Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

Charles A. Washburn, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Assunção, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp thereupon resumed her errand, and received Mr. Washburn and his family and conveyed them to a safe and convenient port.

In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum to the United States Legation to alleged enemies of that republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one of great difficulty, and other products of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. In giving asylum to Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceeding the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the Legation were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and were subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own crime. Inability to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister.

Mr. McLaughlin, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, has reached the La Plata. He has been instructed to proceed without delay to Assunção, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theater of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

THE PACIFIC STATES OF SOUTH AMERICA.
Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain, and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific Coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much advantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress a correspondence, which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the condition of voluntary registration. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found particularly replete with accounts of civil and political progress, and of the friendly relations existing between the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in these countries at the time of these disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were the recipients of the grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru.

APPEAL FROM SWITZERLAND.
An appeal to the charity of our fellow citizens has been answered with much liberality. In this connection I submit a report, which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of the inhabitants who are suffering extreme destitution, produced by recent inundations.

MEXICO.
Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence.

The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties negotiated here last summer, for establishing the rights of the naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.
All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Central America. Having occurred, however, to affect the harmony and friendly relations which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the result of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

CENTRAL AMERICA.
The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua, and has been ratified by the latter Republic and Costa Rica with the earnestness of a sincere and friendly neighbor, attests a reciprocity of trade which solicitation I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, and a provisional government having been instituted, circumstances which render the durability of its claims seriously compromised.

THE WEST INDIES.
I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republic of Hayti is such that it is impossible to avoid the fact that the situation of slavery, which has been maintained since the fall of the island, except the

Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightness of republican institutions and an intense desire to establish them. These elements, however, to establish republics there encounter many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial servitude and dependence upon European monarchical powers.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
While the United States have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of the adjacent islands should be made a theater for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attest the communitie by which we are surrounded, to our own country, or to the world, support to the efforts they are making to establish a republic. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dread a government, which, as will be seen, is to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempt by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, we are at the same time establishing a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.
The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles to the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the United States, and the late President, to acquire the islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. The treaty was ratified by the Senate, and the acquisition of the islands is now pending in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the area, based for the purpose of extending the same to the islands of the West Indies.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to require the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any injury to the rights of justice, faith or honor. Foreign relations of our country are so complicated that it is difficult to see how we can avoid this policy. It is not only a policy of national interest, but it is a policy of national honor. It is a policy which will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States toward these islands is not merely a question of national honor, but it is a question of national interest. It is a question which will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

EUROPE.
The Emperor of Russia has accepted the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Kingdom of Belgium, entered into last year, and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States toward these islands is not merely a question of national honor, but it is a question of national interest. It is a question which will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and will secure to our country the most complete and perfect union of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.
The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its session at Washington on Monday last week, and on Tuesday four cases came before it for decision, involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act. One of those was argued last winter, but no decision was announced. Now all of the cases have been argued and argued together. The greatest possible interest is felt throughout the nation regarding this question, as it is intrinsically one of the most important that has ever been presented to the highest judicial tribunal of the nation for its decision. A number of the ablest attorneys in this country have appeared upon either side, including the Attorney General of the United States.

THE YOUNG MURDER TRIAL.
The trial of Mrs. Clem for the murder of Mrs. Young, near Indianapolis, in September, is progressing at Indianapolis, and is eliciting great interest. The evidence, so far, is purely circumstantial. The case is shrouded in great mystery, and will unless more light is thrown upon it, be a difficult one to decide. —Standard.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
I renew the recommendation contained

in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide:

First. For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

Second. For a distinct designation of the persons who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President.

Third. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures, and

Fourth. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress.

It will be seen that we devote nearly one-half of our paper this week to the publication of the President's Message. It is his last kick, and its publication can do no harm to anybody but Andy Johnson.

Extension of Right of Suffrage.
On Monday last Mr. Julian introduced into the lower House of Congress a bill to extend the right of suffrage in Territories and the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and the District of Columbia.

Newspaper Comments on the President's Message.

The New York Tribune says of the President's message: "This message is his worst and, fortunately, his last insult to the American people. As he goes out of the White House he hopes to shake his fist at the Capitol. There sit the men who baffled him; there are the Representatives who impeached him, the Senators who convicted him, the makers of the laws that fetter him, the servants of the people who prevented him from restoring rebels to power and making the war a useless sacrifice. Utterly powerless as he is to arrest the bright chariot of destiny, he cannot forbear to throw mud at it as it passes."

The London Times has a long editorial on the message of President Johnson. Alluding to the Alabama negotiations, it says the English government has shown every desire to make an arrangement, and it is difficult to believe the President's Cabinet or a hostile majority in Congress will throw over a settlement arrived at after long negotiation.

The Paris Patrie thinks the message of President Johnson, in view of the approaching close of his administration, is unpardonable, and the only point calling for attention is the recommendation respecting direct elections.

Congress on Repudiation.
The President's repudiation recommendations were considered Tuesday morning by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and after some discussion it was resolved to report a resolution declaring that the Senate, properly cherishing and upholding the good faith and honor of the nation, does utterly disapprove of and condemn the sentiments and propositions of the President on the subject of repudiation. This resolution, at a later hour of the day, was reported to the Senate, by Mr. McCree, of Ky., objected to its consideration. An effort was made to get it acted on Wednesday. It will be seen that its effect was the same as that adopted on Monday by the House, which declared that all forms and degrees of repudiation are odious. The seal of condemnation is therefore emphatically set upon the President's way of paying old debts by both branches of Congress, despite his reported declaration that repudiation will be one of the most popular of doctrines three years hence.

Cuban Revolution.
Further information from Cuba, which has not been subject to the censorship of the Spanish authorities, is to the effect that the insurgents are well organized and daily increasing in numbers. They have been able either to check or drive back the regular forces at all points, and the latter are now everywhere on the defensive. A vessel loaded with military stores, including a battery of field artillery, had arrived, having been forwarded by private parties in the United States. Reliance placed on material help of some kind, and also of recognition at the hands of our government, was having an effect to make the insurgents more determined. There are, however, two parties among them. The most desire a separate nationality, which will be modeled after the United States. The sole desire of this party, so far as our own government is concerned, is to obtain the moral support of its recognition. The other party favors annexation, and among its members are several of those who were engaged in maturing the plan for the revolution while they were in this country last winter. The division of sentiment, however, does not prevent both sides from working cordially against the common enemy.

Grant's Pecuniary Resources.
Gen. Grant owns a \$80,000 house at Washington and a farm of thirty-eight acres, worth \$2,000 per acre, within the city limits. His real estate at St. Louis, Galena and Philadelphia is worth \$10,000 more, and \$300,000 is said to be a fair estimate of his "total valuation." He is also interested in business through other parties, and altogether is in a fair way to have a comfortable living without the protracted increase of salary.

Editorial Convention.
We are in receipt of the circular of Mr. T. H. R. McCain, of the Crawfordville Journal, suggesting an editorial convention at Indianapolis on the 24th of January, for the purpose of canvassing matters pertaining to the publishing interest. We heartily endorse the call. There are many reforms needed among country journals, and a full and free exchange of opinion will be beneficial.

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.
—BROOKVILLE—
Friday Morning, December 18, 1868.

The President's Message.
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Georgia Did Not Vote for President.

It appears that after all the frauds, violence, and murders on the part of the Ku Klux Democracy of Georgia, to carry that State for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, that the electors did not vote for these officers at the time designated by law. Here is the statement of the Atlanta News:

We understand that but one elector attended at the appointed time—Col. John C. Nicholls, of the First District. As there was no quorum present, no vote was cast. So, after all our hard fight in Georgia, the State did not vote for President.

In view of the fraud and intimidation by which the State was carried for the Democracy, we presume the electors were satisfied that the vote would not be counted, and thought it unnecessary to put themselves to the trouble, or the State to the expense, of a meeting to cast the illegal ballot. It amounts to a clear confession of judgment, and saves Congress the trouble of ruling out the State for unfairness, fraud and intimidation.

Musings on the Way to the Polls to Vote for President.

A life-long Democrat, and one of the best citizens of Laurel Township, handed us the following for publication, with the above caption endorsed. He did not vote at the last election. The poetry is good, the sentiment speaks for itself, and it is not yet too late to give it publicity:

Don't ask me, Mr. Seymour,
To vote for you this year;
It would be a misadventure,
And cause me some to fear.
Could I but vote for you, sir,
And not for Mr. Blair,
I'd take you from the fair,
And place you in the chair.
Democracy I like, sir,
A Democrat I've been
Some fifty years or more, sir,
That I'll poll be seen.
And still they are my choice, sir,
And you my first to-day;
But I must take my cross, sir,
And let you pass away.
In hope that you may live, sir,
Four years or more to come,
And go to the White House, sir,
And grace our Nation's dome.

The Senatorship.

Below we give a number of the papers throughout the State that have declared in favor of Colonel Cumback for U. S. Senator. There are, we learn, thirteen other papers that have already announced their preference for Mr. Cumback:

Hoover State,
Deatur Press,
Goshen Times,
Putnam Banner,
Laporte Herald,
Hope Watchman,
Columbus Union,
Anderson Herald,
Kentland Gazette,
Versailles Dispatch,
Lagrange Standard,
Connersville Times,
Noblesville Clipper,
Richmond Telegram,
Brookville American,
Knightstown Banner,
Greensburg Standard,
Lawrenceburg Press,
Rushville Republican,
Franklin Jeffersonian,
Rockville Republican,
Richmond Palladium,
Kendallville Standard,
Plymouth Republican,
Dearborn Independent,
Winamac Republican,
Hendricks County Union,
Shelby Republican Union,
Michigan City Enterprise,
North Vernon Plaudester,
White River Valley Times,
Valparaiso Vidette and Republic.

Southern Indiana.

No portion of the West, (says the Davies County Democrat,) offers greater inducements to parties desiring to migrate than Southern Indiana. For manufacturers she has coal fields inexhaustible. For mechanics she has a vast supply of the best timber in the world, consisting of walnut, hickory, ash, sugar-tree and oak, and an illimitable agricultural country, west of her, which is devoid of wood necessary to make the simplest implement of husbandry. For farmers she has rich soil, the surplus timber from which, if properly applied, will more than pay for the land, with the great advantage of short winters and long grazing seasons.

The Coming Peace.

The London Star predicts that in less than six months from the time General Grant enters upon his term of office he will have restored peace and order in the South, made the laws respected, and fully restored those civil and political rights which are now partially in abeyance. Whatever can be done by firmness and moderation he will do; and these are precisely the qualities that are now needed in the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic.

Soldiers' Reunion.

A grand reunion of the armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and Georgia, took place at Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Schofield and other eminent officers are in attendance. General Sherman delivered the welcoming address.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—The juveniles are full of glee over the reception of an enlarged number of this popular little magazine. More pictures, more stories, more puzzles, more of everything that the children are in love with, is involved in this jubilee event, which must have sent up the Young America subscription list like a rocket. Certainly there is no other magazine like it for the young. Publication office, 473 Broadway, New York. Yearly, \$1.50.

LITTLE CORPORA.—This prince of magazines, for children, for December, is on our table, and we are pleased to say, try it for a year, as it is only \$1. Address Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SEYMOUR VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AGAIN AT WORK.

Attack on the New Albany Jail—The Express Robbers Taken Out—They are Beaten and Hanged.

It will be remembered that three men, named Elliott, Moore and Clifton, were hanged last summer by a vigilance committee, at Seymour, Indiana, on the charge of being connected with the stoppage of a train on the O. and M. Railroad, and the robbery of the Adams Express car on the night of July 10. A few days later, three others of the same gang, Sparks, Roseberry, and Jerrell, shared the same fate. Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, supposed to be accomplices in the train robbery and other crimes, fled to Canada, whence they were taken, after much argument over the extradition laws. It was not deemed safe to carry them to Seymour. They were therefore imprisoned at New Albany, together with two others of the Reno family. Their trial was to take place in February, but on Saturday the case was summarily and violently ended, as will be seen by the following account given in the New Albany Commercial Extra:

Another terrible tragedy was enacted in this city between 3 and 4 o'clock, this morning, resulting in the breaking open of the county jail and the shooting of Sheriff Fullerlove.

At twenty minutes past 3 o'clock this morning the famous Vigilance Committee put in an appearance. They arrived here on the train from Jeffersonville, getting out at Pearl street. There were from seventy to seventy-five men, all well dressed, wearing red flannel masks that completely concealed their features. Each man was armed with one or more revolvers, a heavy club about 30 inches long, and a slung shot.

Upon getting off of the train they placed patrols along the street from the railroad to the jail, and a strong guard was placed around the jail.

Before placing the guard around the jail, five or six men seized Mr. Luther Whitten, one of ex-Sheriff Fullerlove's guards, employed to keep watch at night in the jail yard, tied him, hand and foot, and carried him into the Sheriff's office, and placed him in a chair. The committee then returned the other persons in the Sheriff's office, and immediately went to the room in which Sheriff Fullerlove and his wife were sleeping.

Sheriff Fullerlove had been awakened by the noise, and stepped to the door just as the committee were about to enter it. The committee demanded of the Sheriff the keys to the jail, and told him if he made any noise they would shoot him, at the same time pointing their revolvers at him.

The Sheriff told them to shoot—he would not give them the keys, and would also raise the alarm. Sheriff Fullerlove then opened a door and ran down stairs into the basement of the house and climbed out of the window.

As he did this, half a dozen pistols were pointed at him, and he told the crowd of vigilantes not to fire at him, as he was the Sheriff. Gaining the yard, he attempted to reach the gate leading into the street, but was fired upon and severely wounded in the arm just below the elbow, the bullet burying itself in the bone. Several men seized Sheriff F., one of them striking him in the forehead with the butt of a pistol, knocking him down. Some of the mob told the men not to hurt the Sheriff, but to carry him into the house, which was done.

On their reaching the house, Mrs. F., seeing blood upon her husband's clothing, commenced crying, but she was told by the mob to stop and keep perfectly quiet, or she would be killed. The Sheriff had no clothing on except his drawers and shirt.

The mob then searched the house until they found the jail keys. They then shut up the Sheriff and guards, and proceeded to unlock the doors of the jail. When they reached the inside doors of the cell of the room they encountered Mr. Matthews, the patrol in the cell room. He drew his revolver and threatened to shoot any man that would attempt to unlock the door. The mob showed him a rope, and told him if he fired even one shot they would break the door down and hang him. He then surrendered to them, under a promise from them that his life would be spared. The mob, however, were unable to unlock the door, and they compelled Mr. Matthews to unlock it for them.

They then seized and tied him, and placed him in a room with the other captured guards. They had the keys of the cell, and before removing Matthews from the cell-room they had forced him to show them the cells in which Frank Reno, Charles Anderson, Simeon Reno and William Reno were confined. They now had full possession of the jail, and knew where to find their intended victims, and the work of death was commenced, and speedily accomplished, leaving a terrible and sickening memory of its commission in the dangling, lifeless bodies of its victims.

The first man hung was Simeon Reno. The cell-house is divided into two tiers, upper and lower, and around the upper tier of cells is an iron corridor supported by strong iron pillars. From the south-west corner of this corridor Simeon Reno was hung. His arms and feet were pinned, and he was in his bare feet. He had received a blow upon the head, and a thin streak of blood stained his shirt. He had on no clothing except his shirt and pants.

The next victim was Charles Anderson. He was hung from the northwest corner of the corridor, and his features gave evidence of a terrible struggle with his relentless executioners.

On the south end of the corridor Frank Reno was hung. Upon his head, just above the right ear, was a deep wound apparently made with a slung shot, and the right side of his face was besmeared with blood. The face and neck were remarkably white.

Immediately in front of Frank and touching him, William Reno was hung. His face was much distorted, and the flesh was greatly swollen, burying the rope from sight. The sight was one we pray God we may never again be called upon to witness.

The mob having completed its work, left the jail, locking the door leading into the cell-room, and carrying off the key.

In the best order the Vigilance Committee then left the premises for the railroad, where a train was in waiting for them, and left the city, the work for which they came being accomplished.

When Sheriff F. was shot, Mr. Perrell begged the privilege of going for a physician for him, but the Vigilance Committee would not permit, telling him to wait a short time. When they left they took Mr. F. with them to the train to prevent his giving the alarm, telling him to hasten for a surgeon for the Sheriff, the moment the train started.

The mob brought with them ropes with which to do their work. They were of manilla rope, five-eighths of an inch in size and about ten feet in length. Each rope had a regular hangman's knot upon it. The mob brought five ropes in all, one of which they said they brought with them to hang the guard if he resisted. It is believed, however, that it was the intention of the mob to hang Clark, who is in our jail, on a change of venue, from Washington county, as his name was mentioned several times by the mob. Fear of an alarm doubtless saved Clark's life.

The mob were in the jail, Sheriff F. states, not to exceed five minutes. He thinks not over three minutes were occupied in the terrible work of sending the four victims of their fury into eternity. The parties were sent to the Floyd County Jail for safety.

[ADDITIONAL BY TELEGRAPH.]

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—Additional particulars of the tragedy at New Albany have been received. About 3 o'clock this morning, Mr. Luther Whitten, one of the outside guards of the jail, was met at the entrance by a party of men who presented pistols demanding silence or death. Whitten shouted, however, but was killed. If another shout was uttered he should die. By this time the jail office was filled with men, searching for the keys. Sheriff Fullerlove, understanding the situation, came down from his sleeping apartment, and gained the door leading to the grounds on the west side of the jail. He there met an armed force, with pistols directed at him, and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, don't shoot at me; I am the Sheriff." One of them, however, fired, the shot taking effect in the right arm, inflicting a serious and painful wound.

The keys were demanded of him, but he positively refused to surrender them. About a dozen of them then entered Mr. Fullerlove's room, where his wife lay in bed, and demanded the jail keys of her, which she refused; but they succeeded in finding them concealed in a drawer. Thomas Matthews, one of the inside guards, was compelled to open the cells of the men. The mob had determined to hang Frank and William Reno, who were the first victims dragged out, and they were hung alongside of each other on the same pillar. Simeon Reno was then brought out, but he fought the mob with great desperation, knocking one or two down before he was overpowered and left suspended between ceiling and floor. Charles Anderson, the last victim, was heard to beg for the privilege of praying; but the request was refused, and he was hung at the southwest corner of the jail cells.

After a further threat of killing the Sheriff, the mob proceeded to the train, carrying with them the jail keys. From the jail to the train arena being stood guard to prevent any alarm being given. At 4 o'clock the train, with the entire party, consisting of about seventy-five to one hundred men, started off. They came well armed and equipped for the work. They intended to hang a man named Clark, the murderer of George Tille, but they concluded not to do so, fearing to remain longer. The vigilantes came from Seymour, Indiana, in a car by themselves, attached to the regular train.

The Temperance Alliance, which met at Richmond a few weeks ago, will memorialize the Legislature, this winter, for changes in the law, but unless political lines are ignored, and the Legislature can act harmoniously as the representatives of the people, and not as of parties, little can be accomplished. We hope our Legislature will be able to rise above party, and act on convictions of duty, and a careful examination of the subject.—[Standard.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ORDERED BY THE BOARD.

THAT every person licensed under the laws of Indiana, in this County, round gutter of the organ giving to any inmate of the Poor Asylum any intoxicating liquors, will subject themselves not only to disqualification, but such offender will be a successful hand against the granting of license to them hereafter. This order will in the future be strictly enforced.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Franklin Co., Ind., December Term, 1868.
Attorney: C. B. BENTLEY, auditor.
December 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Francis M. Smith, of said County of Franklin, and State of Indiana, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition. That the payment of any debt and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the office of J. H. McFadden, Shelbyville, Indiana, on—day of A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M. BENJ. SPOONER, U. S. Marshal, District of Indiana, Dec. 18 St.

State of Indiana, Franklin County,

In the FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT, FEBRUARY TERM, 1869.

William H. Hendricks vs. Davis and others. NOW at this day comes the plaintiff in vacation, by Adams & Berry, his attorneys, and files his complaint, and affidavit herein, from which it appears that said cause relates to real estate, and that the defendant, Levi Davis, is the owner of said property, and is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

And the defendant, David, is hereby notified of the pendency of said cause, to be and appear and answer thereto on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Brookville, in said County, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1869.

Witness my hand as Clerk of said Court, this 17th day of December, 1868.
S. S. HARBELL, Clerk F. C. C.
Dec. 18-3w.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—Herald. It is the best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so. The Press say so. Parents and Teachers concur in it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a Glass Cylinder, to confine living objects, or a good two-bladed, pearl Pocket-Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, \$1.50. Publication Office, 338 Broadway, New York. Try it, Boys and Girls. Specimen copies